

THE BUCHBERGER RESOLUTION

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ABSTRACT. We define the Buchberger resolution, which is a graded free resolution of a monomial ideal in a polynomial ring. Its construction uses a generalization of the Buchberger graph and encodes much of the combinatorics of the Buchberger algorithm. The Buchberger resolution is a cellular resolution that when it is minimal coincides with the Scarf resolution. The simplicial complex underlying the Buchberger resolution is of interest for its own sake and its combinatorics is not fully understood. We close with a conjecture on the clique complex of the Buchberger graph.

Keywords: Monomial resolution, cellular resolution, Scarf complex, minimal free resolution.

MSC: Primary 13D02 Secondary 05C10, 13C14.

INTRODUCTION

Let $S = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be the polynomial ring in n variables over a field \mathbb{k} and I a monomial ideal of S . The construction of the minimal graded free resolution of I over S is an important problem in commutative algebra. Even though there are good algorithms that construct the minimal graded free resolution for general monomial ideals there is no combinatorial construction of the minimal free graded resolution known. In this paper we provide a construction of a new free resolution for all monomial ideals and then identify the ideals for which it is minimal. We call this resolution the Buchberger resolution since its combinatorics is derived from the Buchberger algorithm, an idea first employed in [5] in the three variable case. The Buchberger resolution is a cellular resolution. Roughly speaking a cellular resolution is given by simplicial complex (or more generally CW-complex) with a labelling of its vertices by generators of a monomial ideal and an induced labelling of its simplices by the lcms of their vertices. If the conditions from [1, Lem. 2.2] are fulfilled, then the homogenized simplicial chain complex of the simplicial complex with coefficients in the polynomial ring supports a free resolution of the ideal.

One prominent example of a cellular is the Taylor resolution [9] which is defined for arbitrary monomial ideals and supported by the full simplex on the set $\mathcal{G}(I)$ of minimal monomial generators of I – rarely the Taylor resolution is minimal. In Theorem 3.2 from [1] it is shown that there is a subcomplex of the simplex on $\mathcal{G}(I)$ – the Scarf complex – which for example supports a minimal free resolution for generic

The first author was supported by a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-PD-2012-3-0235 and the second author was partially supported by MSRI.

monomial ideals, but that it does not even support a free resolution in general. In [5] the Buchberger graph of a monomial ideal is studied and, in the case of three variables, its planar embeddings are used to define a simplicial complex supporting a minimal free resolution for strongly generic ideals. Our Buchberger resolution will be supported on a simplicial complex that generalizes the Scarf complex and planar map of a Buchberger graph. It is shown to coincide with the Scarf complex and planar map of the Buchberger graph in cases where the Buchberger resolution is minimal. For references to other constructions of cellular resolutions we refer the reader to [7].

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 1 we fix the notation and recall the concept of the Buchberger graph associated to a monomial ideal from [5]. Then we define the Buchberger complex and show that it is a contractible simplicial complex. Therefore, by inductive reasoning and [1, Lem. 2.2], it supports a graded free resolution, which we call the Buchberger resolution. Section 2 is devoted to the relation between the Buchberger resolution and the Scarf complex. The Buchberger resolution turns out to be minimal precisely when the Scarf complex is a resolution.

1. CELLULAR RESOLUTIONS, THE BUCHBERGER GRAPH AND THE BUCHBERGER COMPLEX

We will start this section by recalling the notion of a cellular resolution of a monomial ideal I in the polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ over a field \mathbb{k} in its original definition from [1].

Let Δ be a simplicial complex whose vertices are labeled bijectively by the monomials from the set of minimal monomial generators $\mathcal{G}(I)$ of I . Each face $F \in \Delta$ is labeled by the least common multiple of its vertices, which we denote by \mathbf{m}_F . The multidegrees of these monomials define an \mathbb{N}^n -grading of Δ . Let \mathcal{F}_Δ be the \mathbb{N}^n -graded chain complex of Δ over S with differentials homogenized with respect to the grading (see [1] for details).

Proposition 1.1 ([1, Lemma 2.2]). *The complex \mathcal{F}_Δ is exact and defines a free resolution of I if and only if, for every monomial m , the simplicial complex $\Delta[m] = \{F \in \Delta \mid \mathbf{m}_F \text{ divides } m\}$ is empty or acyclic over \mathbb{k} .*

If the complex \mathcal{F}_Δ is exact then it is called *the resolution supported by the (labeled) simplicial complex Δ* . Moreover, if \mathcal{F}_Δ is exact, one may determine whether it is a minimal free resolution of I or not.

Proposition 1.2 ([2, Remark 1.4]). *Let \mathcal{F}_Δ be a free resolution of the monomial ideal I supported by the labeled simplicial complex Δ . Then \mathcal{F}_Δ is a minimal free resolution if and only if any two comparable faces $F \subset G$ of the complex Δ have distinct degrees, that is $\mathbf{m}_F \neq \mathbf{m}_G$.*

Next we describe the construction of the Buchberger graph from [6] and its connection to minimal free resolutions.

We define a partial order $<$ on \mathbb{N}^n as follows: for $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{N}^n$, where $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ one says that $\mathbf{a} < \mathbf{b}$ if $a_i < b_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that $b_i \neq 0$ and $a_i = b_i$ if $b_i = 0$. Given a monomial $u = x_1^{u_1} \cdots x_n^{u_n}$ in S , we denote by $\text{mdeg}(u)$ its

multidegree, that is $\text{mdeg}(u) = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$. For two monomials $u, v \in S$, one says that u *properly divides* v if u divides v and $\text{mdeg}(u) < \text{mdeg}(v)$. We will denote this by $u \mid_p v$.

In [5] Miller and Sturmfels associate to any monomial ideal its Buchberger graph which first appeared under this name in [6].

Definition 1.3. The *Buchberger graph* of the monomial ideal I , denoted by $\mathfrak{Bu}\mathfrak{G}(I)$, is the graph on vertex set $\mathcal{G}(I)$ with edges $F = \{m, m'\}$ for distinct monomials $m, m' \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that there is no monomial $m'' \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ which properly divides the least common multiple \mathbf{m}_F .

The Buchberger graph plays an important role in Gröbner basis theory [6], and also appears in the study of special classes of monomial ideals such as strongly generic ideals.

Definition 1.4. A monomial ideal $I \subseteq S$ is called *strongly generic* if, for any two monomials $u, v \in \mathcal{G}(I)$, $u = x_1^{u_1} \cdots x_n^{u_n}$ and $v = x_1^{v_1} \cdots x_n^{v_n}$, the condition ($u_i \neq v_i$ or $u_i = v_i = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$) is fulfilled.

In the case of polynomial rings in three variables, there is a connection between the minimal graded free resolution of strongly generic ideals and their corresponding Buchberger graphs.

Proposition 1.5 ([6, Proposition 3.9]). *Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{k}[x, y, z]$ be a strongly generic ideal. Then $\mathfrak{Bu}\mathfrak{G}(I)$ is planar and connected.*

A planar graph G together with a (sufficiently nice) embedding of G into the plane \mathbb{R}^2 is called a *planar map*. The vertices of the embedded graph can be considered as 0-cells, the edges as 1-cells and the regions bounded by G as 2-cells. Viewed from this perspective the embedding defines a CW-complex. In [6, pp. 51] it is shown that this complex supports a free resolution of some monomial ideal. Moreover:

Theorem 1.6 ([6, Theorem 3.11]). *Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{k}[x, y, z]$ be a strongly generic ideal. Then any planar map of $\mathfrak{Bu}\mathfrak{G}(I)$ with vertices labelled by the generators and edges and faces labelled by the lcms of its vertices supports a minimal free resolution of I .*

It is natural to ask: *Can this result be extended to strongly generic ideals in a polynomial ring in n variables, $S = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$?*

In order to answer this question, we generalize the Buchberger graph to a suitable simplicial complex and then prove that this simplicial complex supports a free resolution.

Definition 1.7. Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a monomial ideal. The *Buchberger complex* $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ of I , is the collection of all subsets F of $\mathcal{G}(I)$ such that no $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ properly divides \mathbf{m}_F .

The set system $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ is indeed a simplicial complex. To see this assume $F \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ and $G \subsetneq F$, $G \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Then $\mathbf{m}_G \mid \mathbf{m}_F$. But $G \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ and hence there is a minimal monomial generator $u \in I$ such that $u \mid_p \mathbf{m}_G$, which implies $u \mid_p \mathbf{m}_F$, a contradiction.

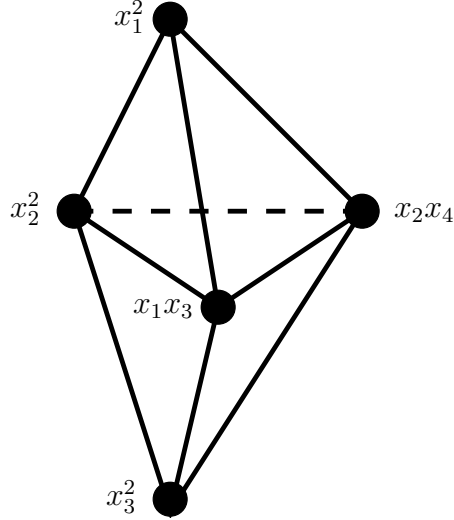


FIGURE 1. Buchberger Complex of $I = (x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_1x_3, x_2x_4)$

- Remark 1.8.*
- The 1-skeleton $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)^{(1)}$ of the Buchberger complex $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ of the monomial ideal I is the Buchberger graph $\mathfrak{Bu}\mathfrak{G}(I)$ of I .
 - If I is a squarefree monomial ideal, then its Buchberger complex is the full simplex $2^{\mathcal{G}(I)}$.

Example 1.9. Let $I = (x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_1x_3, x_2x_4) \subseteq \mathbb{k}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$. It is easy to see that $x_1x_3 \mid_p x_1^2x_3^2 = \text{lcm}(x_1^2, x_3^2)$, therefore $\{x_1^2, x_3^2\} \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. In this case the Buchberger complex has two facets (see Figure 1), namely

$$\mathfrak{Bu}(I) = \langle \{x_1^2, x_2^2, x_1x_3, x_2x_4\}, \{x_3^2, x_2^2, x_1x_3, x_2x_4\} \rangle.$$

In order to verify the conditions from Proposition 1.1 for the Buchberger complex, we have to introduce some combinatorial constructions and exhibit some of their properties.

Let P be a finite poset and $\Delta(P)$ its order complex, that is the simplicial complex whose simplices are the chains in the poset P . Through the geometric realization of $\Delta(P)$ we then can speak of homotopy type, homotopy equivalence and contractibility of posets. To a monomial ideal I we associate its *lcm-lattice* L_I , which is the poset on the least common multiples \mathbf{m}_F of subsets $F \subseteq \mathcal{G}(I)$ ordered by the divisibility [4]. It is easily checked that L_I indeed is a lattice with least element $1 = \text{lcm}(\emptyset)$. For a monomial $m \in L_I$ we write $(1, m)$ for the open interval of all $m' \in L_I$ such that $1 < m' < m$.

In the next two lemmas we collect basic topological properties of the lcm lattice that will prove crucial for our first main result.

Lemma 1.10. *Let $m \in L_I$. If there is a monomial $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that $w \mid_p m$ then the interval $(1, m)$ is contractible.*

Proof. Let $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ be a monomial which properly divides m . We consider the map $f : (1, m) \rightarrow (1, m)$, defined by $f(u) = \text{lcm}(u, w)$. Since w properly divides m it follows that $f(u) \in (1, m)$ for all $u \in (1, m)$. By construction for $u, u' \in (1, m)$ and $u \leq u'$ it follows that $f(u) \leq f(u')$. Again by definition $f(f(u)) = f(u)$ and hence f is a closure operator on the poset $(1, m)$. By [3, Cor. 10.11] this shows that the interval $(1, m)$ and its image under f are homotopy equivalent. Moreover, the image of $(1, m)$ under f has w as its unique smallest element. Therefore, the order complex of the image of f is a cone over w and hence contractible. Thus $(1, m)$ is contractible itself. \square

Lemma 1.11. *Let P_I be the poset of all monomials $m \in L_I \setminus \{1\}$ such that there is no monomial $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ which properly divides m . Then P_I is contractible.*

Proof. By Lemma 1.10 we know that for each $m \in L_I$ for which there is an $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ that properly divides m the interval $(1, m)$ is contractible. Let M be the set of all $m \in L_I$ with this property. Then a simple application of the Quillen Fiber Lemma (see [3, Thm. 10.11] show that $L_I \setminus (M \cup \{1\})$ is homotopy equivalent to $L_I \setminus \{1\}$. But $L_I \setminus \{1\}$ has $\text{lcm} \mathcal{G}(I)$ as its unique maximal element and hence its geometric realization is a cone. Therefore, it is contractible. But this shows that P_I must be contractible. \square

For the proof of our first main theorem we need yet another concept from topological combinatorics. We call a subset B of a poset P bounded if there are elements m and m' in P such $m \leq n \leq m'$ for all $n \in B$. A crosscut A in P is an antichain such that for every chain $C \subseteq P$, there exists an element $a \in A$ such that a is comparable with all elements in C and every bounded subset B of A has an infimum and a supremum. Let $\Gamma(P, A)$ be the collection of subsets of A that are bounded. It is easily seen that $\Gamma(P, A)$ is a simplicial complex. It is called the crosscut complex of P and A . The relation between the crosscut complex $\Gamma(P, A)$ and the topology of P is given by the homotopy version of Rota's Crosscut Theorem, which says (see [3, Thm. 10.8]) that for a finite poset P and a crosscut A in P the complexes $\Gamma(P, A)$ and $\Delta(P)$ are homotopy equivalent.

Theorem 1.12. *Let I be a monomial ideal. Then the Buchberger complex $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ supports a cellular resolution of I .*

Proof. We will first verify that $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ is contractible and then show that this implies the criterion from Proposition 1.1 for a simplicial complex to support a free resolution.

Let P_I be the poset of all monomials $m \in L_I \setminus \{1\}$ such that there is no monomial $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ which properly divides m . If $m \in P_I$ and $m' \in L_I$ divides m then $m' \in P_I$. Otherwise there is $m'' \in L_I$ which properly divides m' and hence properly divides m , contradicting $m \in P_I$. Thus P_I is a lower order ideal in $L_I \setminus \{1\}$. As L_I is a lattice this implies that any subset of P_I which is bounded from below (resp. above) has an infimum (resp. supremum) in P_I .

Let $A = \mathcal{G}(I)$. Then $A \subseteq P_I$ and since A is a generating set of the monomial ideal I , for every chain in P_I there is an element from A comparable with all elements

from the chain. Since we know that any bounded subset of P_I has an infimum and supremum in P_I it follows that A is a crosscut in P_I . Moreover, it follows that the crosscut complex $\Gamma(P_I, A)$ is the Buchberger complex $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Therefore, by Lemma 1.11 and the Crosscut Theorem [3, Thm. 10.8] it follows that $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ is contractible.

Set $\Delta = \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ and let m be some monomial such that $\Delta[m]$ is non-empty. Then $\Delta[m]$ consists of all subsets $F \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ of $\mathcal{G}(I)$ such that \mathbf{m}_F divides m . Thus $F \in \Delta[m]$ if and only if \mathbf{m}_F divides m and there is no $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ that properly divides \mathbf{m}_F . Let J_m be the monomial ideal generated by all $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that u divides m . Then $F \in \Delta[m]$ if and only if $F \subseteq \mathcal{G}(J_m)$ and there is no $u \in \mathcal{G}(J_m)$ that properly divides \mathbf{m}_F . This implies that $F \in \Delta[m]$ if and only if $F \in \mathfrak{Bu}(J_m)$ and hence $\Delta[m] = \mathfrak{Bu}(J_m)$. But then by the first part of the proof it follows that $\Delta[m]$ is contractible and hence acyclic.

Thus we have verified the conditions from Proposition 1.1 for $\Delta = \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ and hence $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ supports a cellular resolution of I . \square

We call the complex $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Bu}(I)}$ supported on the Buchberger complex $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ the *Buchberger resolution* of the monomial ideal I . Next, we characterize when the Buchberger resolution is minimal.

Proposition 1.13. *Let I be a monomial ideal and $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ its Buchberger complex. Then the Buchberger resolution is a minimal free resolution of I if and only if whenever $F, G \subset \mathcal{G}(I)$ are such that $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$, then there is a monomial $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that u properly divides $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$.*

Proof. It is clear that if whenever $F, G \subset \mathcal{G}(I)$ are such that $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$, there is a minimal monomial generator $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that u properly divides $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$ it follows that $F, G \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Then by Proposition 1.2 the Buchberger resolution is a minimal free resolution of I .

Assume that the Buchberger resolution is a minimal free resolution of I . Let $F, G \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ such that $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$. If $F \subseteq G$ or $G \subseteq F$ then Proposition 1.2 implies that $F = G$ and we are done. Thus we can assume that F and G are incomparable with respect to inclusion. Thus we can choose $m_\alpha \in F \setminus G$ and $m_\beta \in G \setminus F$. Then $\{m_\alpha, m_\beta\} \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ for all $m_\beta \in G$ since otherwise there exists $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ with $u \mid_p \text{lcm}(m_\alpha, m_\beta) \mid \mathbf{m}_F$ and $F \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$, a contradiction. Therefore, $\{m_\alpha\} \cup G \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Since the resolution is minimal and $\mathbf{m}_G = \mathbf{m}_{\{m_\alpha\} \cup G}$, one has G and $\{m_\alpha\} \cup G$ are not faces in $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$, a contradiction. \square

Now we return to the monomial ideal from Example 1.9 and explicitly construct the Buchberger resolution. Moreover, one can easily check or use Proposition 1.13 in order to prove that the resolution is minimal.

Example 1.14. Let $I = (x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_1x_3, x_2x_4) \subseteq \mathbb{k}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$. Then counting faces in Figure 1 provides

$$0 \rightarrow S^2 \rightarrow S^7 \rightarrow S^9 \rightarrow S^5 \rightarrow I \rightarrow 0$$

as its minimal free resolution over S . Moreover, the differentials are easily written out by homogenizing the simplicial differential.

For a monomial $m \in L_I$ we say that m is a Buchberger degree if there is no $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ that properly divides m . If m is a Buchberger degree for I then we denote by $B_m(I)$ the poset of all subsets A of $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that for some $m' \in (1, m)$ the set A is the set of indices $i \in [n]$ such that the exponents of x_i in m' and m coincide.

Corollary 1.15. *Let I be a monomial ideal and $m \in L_I$. Then either $\beta_{i,m} = 0$ if m is not a Buchberger degree or $\beta_{i,m} = \dim_{\mathbb{k}} \tilde{H}_{i-1}(B_m(I); \mathbb{k})$.*

Proof. By Proposition 1.13 we know that $\beta_{i,m} = 0$ if m is not a Buchberger degree. Assume m is a Buchberger degree. Consider the map $f : (1, m) \rightarrow B_m(I)$ that sends a monomial m' to the set of indices i for which the exponent of x_i in m and m' coincide. For any $A \in B_m(I)$ the lower fiber $f^{-1}(B_m(I)_{\leq A})$ consists of all $m' \in (1, m)$ for which the set of indices such that the exponents of x_i in m and m' coincide is a subset of A . Since $A \neq [n]$ it follows that the lcm of all elements of $f^{-1}(B_m(I)_{\leq A})$ is an element of $(1, m)$. Hence the fiber $f^{-1}(B_m(I)_{\leq A})$ has a unique maximal element. Thus its order complex is a cone and hence the fiber is contractible. Then the Quillen fiber lemma says that $(1, m)$ and $B_m(I)$ are homotopy equivalent. In particular, they have the same reduced homology. Since $\beta_{i,m} = \dim_{\mathbb{k}} \tilde{H}_{i-1}((1, m); \mathbb{k})$ the result follows. \square

Note that if m is a monomial on n variables x_1, \dots, x_n then $B_m(I)$ is a subset of the Boolean lattice $2^{[n]}$ on $[n]$. Indeed $B_m(I) \cup \{\emptyset, [n]\}$ is a lattice whose join operation coincides with the union of sets. It is atomic and its atoms are the images of the generators of I dividing m . Now Corollary 1.15 shows that for a monomial m on n variables the Betti number $\beta_{i,m}$ is bounded from above by the maximal rank of the $(i-1)^{\text{st}}$ homology of an atomic join sublattice of the Boolean lattice on n elements. It is also worthwhile to study what can be said about the poset of all m that are Buchberger degrees. Does this poset have an interesting structure? By the above corollary this question relates to the even more challenging poset of all m for which $\beta_{i,m}$ is nonzero for some i . A study of this poset was initiated in [10, Sec. 8], where first results can be found.

2. MINIMALITY AND RELATION TO THE SCARF COMPLEX

In this section we are interested in determining the connections between the Buchberger complex and the Scarf complex and the related question of when the Buchberger complex defines a minimal free resolution. As before, let I be a monomial ideal with minimal monomial generating set $\mathcal{G}(I) = \{m_1, \dots, m_r\}$. We recall the definition of the Scarf complex (see [1]).

Definition 2.1. The *Scarf complex* \mathfrak{Sc}_I of I is the collection of all subsets of $\mathcal{G}(I)$ whose least common multiple is unique:

$$\mathfrak{Sc}_I = \{\sigma \subseteq \{1, \dots, r\} : \mathbf{m}_\sigma = \mathbf{m}_\tau \Rightarrow (\sigma = \tau)\}.$$

We call the complex $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Sc}(I)}$ of free S -modules supported on the Scarf complex $\mathfrak{Sc}(I)$ the *algebraic Scarf complex* of the monomial ideal I .

Note that in general $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Sc}(I)}$ is not a free resolution of I (see below for details).

The following remark clarifies the connection between the Scarf complex, the Buchberger graph and the Buchberger complex.

- Remark 2.2.* (1) It is easily seen that $\mathfrak{Sc}_I^{(1)} \subseteq \mathfrak{Bu}\mathfrak{G}(I)$, but the converse does not hold in general.
- (2) One has that $\mathfrak{Sc}_I \subseteq \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Indeed, let us assume by contradiction that $F \in \mathfrak{Sc}_I$ and $F \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Then there must be a monomial $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that $u \mid_p \mathbf{m}_F$. But, in this case, $\text{lcm}(u, \mathbf{m}_F) = \mathbf{m}_F$, that is $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}_I$, a contradiction.

We can characterize the minimality of the Buchberger resolution in terms of the Scarf complex.

Proposition 2.3. *Let I be a monomial ideal in S . The following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Bu}(I)}$ is a minimal resolution of I .
- (b) The Scarf complex $\mathfrak{Sc}(I)$ and the Buchberger complex $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ coincide.

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (b): Let $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Bu}(I)}$ be a minimal free resolution. Assume that there is a face $F \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ which is not in the Scarf complex $\mathfrak{Sc}(I)$. The latter implies that there is $G \subseteq \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$. By the minimality of the resolution, Proposition 1.13, we get that there is a monomial $u \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ which properly divides \mathbf{m}_F . But this is a contradiction with $F \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$.

(b) \Rightarrow (a): If $\mathfrak{Sc}_I = \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$, it is clear that the least common multiple of the monomials from each face of $\mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ is unique. The statement follows. \square

Since it is known from [6] that the Scarf complex of a monomial ideal I defines a free resolution of I if and only if it defines a minimal free resolution of I the following corollary is now straightforward.

Corollary 2.4. *Let I be a monomial ideal in S . If $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Bu}(I)}$ is a minimal resolution of I , then $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Sc}(I)}$ is a minimal resolution of I .*

The following example shows that the converse does not hold in general (see [8, Thm. 5.3] for more details on when the Scarf complex supports a minimal free resolution).

Example 2.5. Let $I = (xa, yb, zc, xyz)$ be a monomial ideal in the polynomial ring $k[x, y, z, a, b, c]$. Since I is a squarefree monomial ideal, $\mathfrak{Bu}(I) = \langle \{xa, yb, zc, xyz\} \rangle$ so $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Bu}(I)}$ is the Taylor resolution, while the Scarf complex is

$$\mathfrak{Sc}(I) = \langle \{xa, yb, xyz\}, \{xa, zc, xyz\}, \{yb, zc, xyz\} \rangle$$

since $\text{lcm}(xa, yb, zc, xyz) = \text{lcm}(xa, yb, zc)$. One may check that $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Sc}(I)}$ is a resolution, therefore is minimal.

A class of monomial ideals for which the algebraic Scarf complex is a minimal resolution is that of generic monomial ideals (see [1][Thm. 3.2] and [6, Thm. 6.13]).

Definition 2.6. A monomial ideal I is *generic* if whenever two distinct minimal generators $m, m' \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ have the same positive (nonzero) degree in some variable, a third generator $m'' \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ strictly divides their least common multiple $\text{lcm}(m, m')$.

One may note that every strongly generic ideal is generic. This implies that the algebraic Scarf complex is a minimal free resolution for strongly generic ideals.

Next we derive a slight generalization of results from [6, Thm. 6.26]. For its formulation we write \mathbf{m} for the ideal (x_1, \dots, x_n) in S and $\mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{u}+1}$ for the ideal $(x_1^{u_1+1}, \dots, x_n^{u_n+1})$, where $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is an n -tuple of nonnegative integers.

Proposition 2.7. *Fix a vector $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ of nonnegative integers and an ideal $I \subseteq \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ generated by monomials dividing $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{u}}$. Set $\bar{I} = I + \mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{u}+1}M$, where M is a monomial with support in $\mathbb{K}[x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m]$, $m > n$. If I is generic, then $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Bu}(\bar{I})}$ is a minimal free resolution of \bar{I} . Moreover, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{Sc}(\bar{I})}$ is a minimal free resolution of \bar{I} .*

In order to prove this result, we need the following lemma:

Lemma 2.8. *Let $I \subseteq S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a monomial ideal. The following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\mathfrak{Sc}(I) = \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$;
- (b) If $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}(I)$ there is a monomial $w \in I$ which properly divides \mathbf{m}_F .

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (b): Let us assume that $\mathfrak{Sc}(I) = \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ and let $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}(I)$, that is $F \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$. Therefore, there is a monomial $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ which properly divides \mathbf{m}_F .

(b) \Rightarrow (a): By using Remark 2.2(2), we only have to prove that $\mathfrak{Bu}(I) \subseteq \mathfrak{Sc}(I)$. Let us assume by contradiction that there is $F \in \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$ such that $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}(I)$. By our assumption, since $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}_I$, there is a monomial $w \in I$ which properly divides \mathbf{m}_F . In particular, there is a monomial $w' \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ which properly divides \mathbf{m}_F which implies $F \notin \mathfrak{Bu}(I)$, a contradiction. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.7. By Proposition 2.3 and Lemma 2.8, we only have to show that if $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}(\bar{I})$ there is a monomial $w \in \bar{I}$ which properly divides \mathbf{m}_F . The proof of this statement is identical to the implication [6, Theorem 6.26] “(a) \Rightarrow (g)”. We recall it here for the sake of completeness.

Let $F \notin \mathfrak{Sc}(\bar{I})$, that is there is $G \subseteq \mathcal{G}(\bar{I})$ such that $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_G$. Let us assume that F is maximal with respect to the inclusion among the subsets of $\mathcal{G}(\bar{I})$ with the same label \mathbf{m}_F . Therefore there is some $m' \in F$ such that $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_{F \setminus \{m'\}}$. If $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}_F) = \text{supp}(\mathbf{m}_{F \setminus \{m'\}})$, then $m' \mid_p \mathbf{m}_F$ which ends the proof. Here, for a monomial $m = x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$, $\text{supp}(m) = \{x_i : a_i \neq 0\}$. Therefore we assume that $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}_F) \neq \text{supp}(\mathbf{m}_{F \setminus \{m'\}})$. Since $\mathbf{m}_F = \mathbf{m}_{F \setminus \{m'\}}$, there is a monomial $m'' \in F$, $m'' \neq m'$, and a variable $x_k \in \text{supp}(m'')$ such that $\deg_k(m') = \deg_k(m'') > 0$. Here we denote by $\deg_k(m)$ the exponent of the variable x_k in the monomial m . Since $m'' \neq m'$, we must have that neither m' nor m'' are in $\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{u}+1}M)$. Therefore $m', m'' \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ and, since I is generic, there is a monomial $w \in \mathcal{G}(I)$ such that $w \mid_p \text{lcm}(m', m'')$. Since $\text{lcm}(m', m'') \mid \mathbf{m}_F$ the statement follows. \square

The preceding results show that the Buchberger complex is an interesting object and encodes very well the combinatorics and algebra of monomial ideals. Nevertheless, there is an alternative object which equally well generalizes the Buchberger graph from [5] in the situation where it can be embedded with triangular cells. For

a monomial ideal I and its Buchberger graph $\mathfrak{BuG}(I)$ let $\text{Cl}(\mathfrak{BuG}(I))$ be the simplicial complex whose simplices are the subsets of $\mathcal{G}(I)$ that induce a clique in $\mathfrak{BuG}(I)$ – this construction is also known as the clique complex or Rips complex of $\mathfrak{BuG}(I)$.

We conjecture:

Conjecture 2.9. *For a monomial ideal I the clique complex $\text{Cl}(\mathfrak{BuG}(I))$ of the Buchberger graph $\mathfrak{BuG}(I)$ is contractible.*

In particular, if the conjecture holds true then a simple reasoning shows that $\text{Cl}(\mathfrak{BuG}(I))$ also supports a minimal free resolution of I . Clearly, $\mathfrak{Bu}(I) \subseteq \text{Cl}(\mathfrak{BuG}(I))$ and therefore the construction will not yield more cases where we can construct a cellular minimal free resolution. Nevertheless, we consider the conjecture seems appealing from a combinatorial point of view. The conjecture is supported by Theorem 1.6 in the three variable case and many experiments.

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors thank Lukas Katthän for pointing out an error in the formulation of Corollary 2.4 in a previous version of this paper.

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